

**BY ORDER OF THE  
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**



**AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 36-2209  
28 FEBRUARY 1994**

**AIR FORCE RESERVE COMMAND  
Supplement 1  
1 December 1998**

**Personnel**

**SURVIVAL AND CODE OF CONDUCT  
TRAINING**

**COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY**

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(Maj Daniel J. Baumgartner, Jr)  
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This instruction implements AFRD 36-22, *Military Training*, and Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 1300.7, *Training and Education Measures Necessary to Support the Code of Conduct*, December 23, 1988, with change 1. It assigns responsibilities for setting up and conducting survival and Code of Conduct training (CoCT) programs, states the objectives of this training, describes formal survival training courses, and tells who must attend these courses. **Attachment 1** lists the abbreviations, acronyms, and terms used in this instruction. **Attachment 2** lists the survival training courses.

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**(AFRC)** The OPR for this supplement is HQ AFRC/DOTS (Lt Col James B. Smith). This supplement implements and extends the guidance of Air Force Instruction (AFI) 36-2209, 28 February 1994. The AFI is published word-for-word without editorial review. Air Force Reserve supplementary guidance is indicated by “(AFRC)” in boldface type. This supplement describes Air Force Reserve procedures to be used in conjunction with the basic instruction. Upon receipt of this integrated supplement, discard the previous integrated Air Force basic instruction. A (I) indicates revisions from the previous edition.

**SUMMARY OF REVISIONS**

This is the initial publication of AFI 36-2209, substantially revising AFR 50-3. It implements AFRD 36-22; redefines some terms; expands CoCT policy; updates the responsibilities for Headquarters US Air Force (HQ USAF), Air Force major commands (MAJCOM), wings, and groups; adds new course descriptions; and revises course attendance criteria (**Table 1**).

**(AFRC)** This revision deletes AFRC guidance that is already published in the basic AFI 36-2209, and changes references from USAFR or AFRES to AFRC.

## 1. Who Must Receive CoCT:

- 1.1. DoD Directive 1300.7 requires all members of the US Armed Forces receive aggressive, adequate, uniform, and continuing instruction in how to apply the Code of Conduct in combat and peacetime.
- 1.2. MAJCOMs, Air Force Reserve (AFRES), and Air National Guard (ANG) conduct CoCT according to this instruction. The HQ USAF Director of Operations (HQ USAF/XOO), Deputy Chief of Staff For Plans and Operations (DCS P&O) approves the specific formal survival training courses listed in AFCAT 36-2223 that give training in survival, evasion, resistance, and escape (SERE). Additionally, HQ USAF/XOO must approve specific unlisted SERE training courses of instruction or exercises that give realistic hands-on training in assisted evasion, captivity, and resistance.
- 1.3. All officer and enlisted accession programs (Basic Military Training School, Officer Training School, Reserve Officer Training Corps and USAFA) and professional military education (PME) courses must include level-A CoCT for both peacetime and combat.
- 1.4. All US Air Force personnel who have a moderate or high risk of capture during combat and peacetime must receive level-C CoCT.

## 2. CoCT Objectives:

- 2.1. CoCT provides:
  - An essential military heritage and background for personnel in the Armed Forces.
  - An orderly transition from the civilian sector to the Armed Forces.
- 2.2. CoCT reinforces:
  - The inherent responsibilities of rank, leadership, military bearing, order, discipline, teamwork, and devotion to fellow service members.
  - The idea that capture or detention does not lessen the duty to resist the enemy.
  - Attitudes and interests congruent with a career in the Air Force.

## 3. Responsibilities:

**3.1. Secretary of the Air Force (SAF).** DoD Directive 1300.7 designates SAF as the DoD Executive Agent (EA) for CoCT in the military services. As DoD EA, SAF designates the DCS P&O (HQ USAF/XO) as the EA office of primary responsibility (OPR).

### **3.2. SAF, Office of Public Affairs (SAF/PA):**

- Advises HQ USAF offices on handling media requests for the Air Force CoCT programs within security guidelines.
- Includes Code of Conduct information in the Air Force internal and external public affairs programs.
- Communicates with other DoD, Government, and civilian agencies on public affairs activities relating to the Code of Conduct.

**3.3. Headquarters US Air Force, Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations (HQ USAF/XO).** Delegates EA OPR duties to HQ USAF/XOO and designates the Headquarters of the Joint Services SERE Agency (HQ JSSA) as the EA action office.

**3.4. HQ USAF/XOO:**

- Oversees and guides formal survival and CoCT courses conducted by Air Education and Training Command (AETC), HQ JSSA, US Air Force Academy (USAFA), and US Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine (USAFSAM).
- Oversees and guides MAJCOM, AFRES, and ANG Code of Conduct Continuation Training (CoCCT) programs.
- Determines, with the assistance of the MAJCOMs, which Air Force personnel have a moderate or high risk of capture during combat, peacetime detention by an unfriendly government, and abduction by terrorists.
- Ensures all personnel are trained according to this instruction.

**3.5. HQ JSSA:**

- Develops policies, procedures, publications, techniques, and operational tactics, equipment for the DoD and for joint CoCT.
- Develops CoCT multimedia training materials.
- Monitors and evaluates DoD CoCT programs.
- Helps Services and unified and specified commands with mission planning, exercises, and training as required to ensure implementation of CoCT policies, principles, procedures, techniques, and operational tactics..
- Produces finished CoCT analyses and SERE aids to escape and evasion to include SERE contingency guides, evasion charts, and newsletters.
- Manages the DoD Code of Conduct Library and Prisoner of War (PW) Archives.
- Debriefs repatriated DoD personnel.
- Manages, conducts, and monitors formal CoCT courses listed in [Attachment 2](#).

**3.6. HQ USAF Training Division, Directorate of Operations, DCS P&O (HQ USAF/XOOT):**

- Provides DoD CoCT policies, plans, and instructions to all officer and enlisted accession sources; AETC PME schools; and AETC, USAFA, and USAFSAM formal survival and CoCT courses.
- Gets HQ JSSA approval for significant changes in the content of CoCT courses.
- Provides CoCCT policies, plans, and instructions to MAJCOMs, AFRES, and ANG.
- Helps the OPRs for CoCT and CoCCT programs get training materials and equipment from HQ JSSA.
- Coordinates CoCT and specific SERE training issues within the Air Staff and with HQ JSSA.

**3.7. HQ Air Force Military Personnel Center (HQ AFMPC/DPMR).** Schedules formal survival training courses for rated officers and enlisted aircrew members on assignment notification.

**3.8. HQ AETC:**

- Allocates formal survival training quotas to MAJCOMs, AFRES, ANG, AFMPC, and other Services, as requested.
- Develops, approves, publishes, and distributes course control documents and training materials for:

- Level-A CoCT for Air Force personnel undergoing basic military training, officer training school, Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), and initial training for direct appointed officers.
- AETC formal survival training courses.
- Manages, conducts, and monitors formal survival and CoCT training courses in [Attachment 2](#).
- Manages, conducts, and monitors level-A CoCT during basic military training, officer training school, ROTC, and initial training for direct appointed officers.
- Monitors the conduct of USAFA and USAFSAM survival training and helps with the curriculum to ensure Air Force formal survival and CoCT programs are equivalent and standardized.
- Monitors level-A CoCT conducted by AETC during PME.
- Coordinates substantive revisions to formal CoCT courses with HQ USAF/XOOT.
- Communicates with other DoD level-C CoCT programs.

### 3.9. USAFA:

- Manages, conducts, and monitors level-A (combat and peacetime) and level-C (combat) CoCT for all cadets. The SERE training is equivalent to S-V80-A, *Combat Survival Training* (except for the procedures for post-egress parachute descent), and S-V90-A, *Nonparachuting Water Survival Training*.
- Coordinates substantive revisions to the CoCT program with HQ USAF/XOOT.

### 3.10. USAFSAM:

- Conducts a medical aircrew survival and CoCT program.
- Coordinates substantive revisions to this program with HQ USAF/XOOT.

### 3.11. MAJCOMs, AFRES, and ANG:

- Provide HQ AETC with their formal survival training requirements by 1 August each year.
- Schedule formal survival training for command personnel.
- Appoint an officer, specified by the commander, as the command OPR for CoCCT (SERE) matters.
- Inform HQ USAF/XOO once a year which units or personnel have a moderate or high risk of capture.
- Set up, monitor, and evaluate CoCCT programs to see that they meet the needs of their personnel, their missions, the existing threat, and their operational responsibilities (see [4.](#)).
- Ensure that level-A CoCT is part of all PME and leadership courses.
- Inform HQ JSSA, through HQ USAF/XOOT, what intelligence support they need for their CoCCT programs.

## 4. Content of CoCCT:

4.1. Combat wings and groups appoint OPRs for CoCCT (SERE). These OPRs ensure that the CoCCT program meets the needs of the wing or group; is a coordinated intelligence, life support, and SERE instructor effort; and that the training materials satisfy DoD Directive 1300.7 and this instruction.

#### 4.2. CoCCT (SERE) training must teach individuals:

- How to prepare for legal obligations to their families (wills, allotments, powers of attorney), personal physical readiness (physical conditioning, dental, medical, immunizations), and self-study (operational environment's climate, terrain, life forms, peoples).
- How to use survival principles and techniques to provide personal protection and sustenance, prevent and treat injuries and illnesses, and cope with psychological problems.
- How to use evasion principles and techniques to accomplish evasion movement, camouflage, concealment, evasion living, authentication, and appropriate interaction during assisted evasion.
- How to use resistance principles and techniques to combat enemy exploitation and communicate and organize while in captivity.
- How to use recovery principles and techniques to signal and communicate with recovery forces, select a recovery site, and use pickup devices.
- How to use escape principles and techniques to plan and execute escapes during any stage of captivity, and what role the senior military member present plays in escape.

**5. Attendance Priority.** If Air Force training needs cannot be met by any US Air Force survival or specialized training school, AETC, MAJCOMs, AFRES, and ANG must use the following priorities for determining who gets student training quotas:

- First Priority: Aircrew members who will soon be assigned to a combat zone or who will participate in peacetime aerial reconnaissance and special operations missions.
- Second Priority: Aircrew members in single-engine fighter, reconnaissance, bomber, rescue and recovery, and interceptor aircraft.
- Third Priority: Aircrew members in multi-engine fighter, reconnaissance, bomber, rescue and recovery, and interceptor aircraft.
- Fourth Priority: Aircrew members in transport and air refueling aircraft.
- Fifth Priority: Combat support aircrew members.

#### 6. Who Must Attend Courses:

6.1. **Table 1.** identifies who must attend which US Air Force formal survival training courses. Unless specifically directed, Air Force personnel attend formal survival courses only once.

##### 6.1.1. (Added-AFRC) Within this command:

**6.1.1.1. (Added-AFRC)** To the maximum extent, all AFRC aircrew members will attend basic and water survival training while they are in the training pipeline (that is, progression tour).

**6.1.1.2. (Added-AFRC)** All rated officers (other than medical) who have not attended basic/water survival training according to paragraph **6.1., Table 1.** shall complete this training not later than 2 years following graduation from Undergraduate Flying Training (UFT).

**6.1.1.3. (Added-AFRC)** All enlisted aircrew members (other than medical) who have not attended basic/water survival training according to paragraph **6.1.1.1. (Added)** shall complete this training not later than 2 years following placement on flying status.

**6.1.1.4. (Added-AFRC)** Each rated AFRC officer assigned primary/additional duty as life support officer who has not completed basic and water survival training must complete this training not later than 1 year after assignment to such position.

**6.1.1.5. (Added-AFRC)** All medical aircrew members (officer and enlisted) on flying status who have not attended survival training must complete this training not later than 2 years following assignment to aircrew duties. Personnel requiring such training must attend Course B3AZY4N0X1-001, Medical Survival Training. (See paragraph 6.3.4. of basic instruction for additional information.)

**6.1.1.6. (Added-AFRC)** All ART life support personnel (AFSC 1T1X1) shall attend basic and water survival training. Life support personnel assigned to units equipped with helicopters shall attend course S-V84-A, Underwater Egress Training. Commander ensures personnel who have not previously completed these courses attend not later than 1 year following assignment to the life support position. Attendance of non-ART life support personnel is desirable, but not mandatory, unless performing duties as a continuation training instructor.

**6.1.2. (Added-AFRC)** AFRC units that are within 6 months of aircraft conversion, or those that are currently involved in conversion processes, are authorized 2 calendar years from the start of aircraft conversion to complete S-V80-A and S-V86-A or S-V90-A. Aircrews unable to meet this criteria may not be reported as mission ready (CMR) for SORTS.

**6.1.3. (Added-AFRC)** Aircrew members who have not completed basic/water survival training within the specified time cannot participate on training or operational missions as crewmembers and cannot be reported mission ready (CMR) for SORTS.

**Table 1. Course Attendance Criteria.**

<b>L I N E</b>	<b>Who Must Attend</b>	<b>S V 8 0 A</b>	<b>S V 8 1 A</b>	<b>S V 8 2 A</b>	<b>S V 8 3 A</b>	<b>S V 8 4 A</b>	<b>S V 86 A (note 1)</b>	<b>S V 8 7 A</b>	<b>S V 90 A (note 1)</b>	<b>S V 91/93 A (note 2)</b>
1	Pilots, Navigators (before first operational assignment)	X	N	(note 3)	(note 3)	(note 4)	X	(note 5)	X	A
2	Enlisted crewmembers (before first operational assignment) (note 6)	X	N	(note 3)	(note 3)	(note 4)	X	(note 5)	X	A
3	Medical aircrew members (note 7)	A	N	(note 3)	(note 3)	(note 4)	A	(note 5)	A	A
4	Optional crewmembers (note 8)	A	N	(note 3)	(note 3)	(note 4)	A	(note 5)	A	A
5	Life Support personnel, AFSC 1T1X1 (note 9)	X	N	N	N	A	A	A	A	A
6	Intelligence personnel AFSCs 14N and 1N0X1 (note 9)	X	N	N	A	N	N	N	N	A
7	Tactical Air Command and Control Specialist/Technician, AFSC 1C4X1	X	N	N	N	N	A	A	A	N
8	Survival Training Instructor, AFSC 1T0X1	X	X	N	N	A	X	X	X	A
9	Aerospace Physiology Personnel, AFSCs 43A and 4M0X1	A	N	N	N	N	A	A	A	N
10	All others (note 10)									

Legend: X - Attendance required; A - Attendance authorized; N - Attendance not authorized.

**NOTES:**

1. Personnel assigned to units with nonparachute-carrying aircraft attend S-V90-A in place of S-V86-A.
2. HQ JSSA authorizes attendance.

3. The HQ AETC provides quotas to AFMPC and the MAJCOMs upon request.
4. Attendance is required for primary helicopter aircrew members in the following AFSCs: Pilot, 11H3Y; Flight Engineer, 1A1X1; Pararescue, 1T2X1; Helicopter Aerial Gunners, A2W1X1. Attendance is authorized for frequent fliers on over-water missions.
5. Attendance is according to AFCAT 36-2223, *US Air Force Formal Schools* (formerly AFR 50-5).
6. Includes the following AFSCs: 1A0X1, 1A1X1, 1A2X1, 1T2X1, 1A3X1, 1A4X1, 1A5X2, 1A5X3, 1C1X1D, 1C5X1, P1W0X1, P1C2X1, A2W1X1. It also includes individuals performing airborne duties in the following AFSCs: A1N1X1, A1N2X1, A1N3X1, and A2AXXX.
7. All medical aircrew members with a high risk of capture must attend S-V80-A and S-V86-A or S-V90-A. All other medical aircrew members need only attend a USAFSAM course.
8. Weather officers (J15W3) and combat control officers (J13BX) must attend S-V80-A and S-V86-A or S-V90-A before their first operational assignment. MAJCOMs can select other personnel to attend if their flying duties justify training, but only if there is space available.
9. All life support and intelligence personnel whose duties include serving as supervisors or instructors in unit aircrew CoCCT must attend S-V80-A if they have not attended USAFA SERE training. S-V84-A is authorized for AFRES and ANG life support CoCCT instructors.
10. Request quotas according to AFCAT 36-2223.
- 6.2. HQ USAF/XOOT is waiver authority for courses S-V80-A, S-V81-A, S-V84-A, S-V86-A, S-V87-A, and S-V90-A. HQ JSSA is the waiver authority for courses S-V82-A, S-V91-A, and S-V93-A. HQ USAF/XOFI is the waiver authority for S-V83-A.
- 6.3. Individuals who want to get credit for previous training (other than those courses listed below) or related experience should send a request through MAJCOM channels to HQ USAF/XOOT.

**6.3.1. Combat Survival Training, Course S-V80-A.** An individual need not attend if he or she completed one of the following schools:

- ATC Course 140000 (Basic Survival).
- ATC Course 140001 or AETC Course S-V81-A (Survival Training Instructor).
- ATC Course S-V85-A (Basic Survival Training for SEA) plus S-V88-A (Jungle Survival Training).
- USAFA Course MT-220 (Basic Combat Survival Training), effective with class of 1970.
- US Navy NATOPS Swimming, Land, and Water Survival Training at Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola, FL, plus SERE training at either NAS North Island, CA, or NAS Brunswick, ME.

**6.3.2. Water Survival Training, Parachuting, Course S-V86-A.** An individual need not attend if he or she completed one of the following schools:

- Tactical Air Command (TAC) Course 150000 (TAC Life Support Systems School).
- Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) Course 160000 (PACAF Life Support Systems School).
- Aerospace Defense Command (ADC) Course 180000 (ADC Life Support Systems School).
- PACAF Sea Survival Course, Numazu, Japan, if parasail and drag training were completed.



- US Navy Deep Water Environmental Survival Training (DWEST), at NAS Jacksonville, FL; NAS Pensacola, FL; or NAS North Island, CA.

**6.3.3. Water Survival Training, Nonparachuting, Course S-V90-A.** An individual need not attend if he or she completed one of the following schools:

- ATC Course S-V80-A (Basic Survival Training) prior to 1972.
- AETC Course S-V81-A or ATC Course 140001 (Survival Training Instructor).
- USAFA Course MT-220 (Basic Combat Survival Training), effective with class of 1981.
- AETC Course S-V86-A (Water Survival Training, Parachuting).
- TAC Course 150000 (TAC Life Support Systems School).
- PACAF Course 160000 (PACAF Life Support Systems School).
- ADC Course 180000 (ADC Life Support Systems School).
- PACAF Sea Survival Course, Numazu, Japan.
- US Navy DWEST at NAS Jacksonville, FL; NAS Pensacola, FL; or NAS North Island, CA.

**6.3.4. Medical Aircrew Members.** Graduates of AETC Courses S-V80-A and S-V86-A/S-V90-A or USAFA Course MT-220, effective with class of 1981, need not attend USAFSAM survival training. Graduates of one of the following USAFSAM courses after 1 January 1974 are authorized to attend ATC formal survival training courses:

- B3AZY902X0 000 (Aeromedical Evacuation Technician).
- B3OBY9351 000 (Aerospace Medicine, Primary).
- B3OLY9761 000 (Flight Nurse).
- B3AZY902X0 001 (Medical Survival Training).
- B3OBY9021 000 (Health Professional Scholarship Program).

**7. Communication on Survival Training Matters.** Direct your communications on CoCT or SERE training:

- Technical matters to the school concerned. Send information copies to 19AF/DOTS, 73 Main Circle, Randolph AFB TX 78150-4549, and to 336 CTG/CC, 811 West Los Angeles Ave., Suite 106, Fairchild AFB WA 99011-8628.
- Policy matters to HQ USAF/XOOT, 1480 Air Force Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1480.
- Prior training to 336 TSS/OSF, 1000 West Survival Loop Suite 165, Fairchild AFB WA 99011-8628.

**7.1. (Added-AFRC)** Within this command:

**7.1.1. (Added-AFRC)** Route correspondence on survival training matters through the NAF Life Support Functional Manager to HQ AFRC/DOT.

**7.1.2. (Added-AFRC)** Forward requests for waivers to this supplement through the OG/CC and NAF/DO to HQ AFRC/DOT. Forward requests for medical aircrew members through OG/CC to NAF/DOA to HQ AFRC/SGOA. In the event that personnel cannot complete training within the prescribed time period, justify the individual's availability and indicate a firm date for completion of training. All waivers are evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

**7.1.3. (Added-AFRC)** The Reserve training office (DPT) submits requests for attendance at survival courses as follows:

**7.1.3.1. (Added-AFRC)** Reservists--from the unit DPMT to HQ AFRC/DPTF through the Training Management System (TMS).

**7.1.3.2. (Added-AFRC)** ARTs--through the servicing central civilian personnel office (CCPO) to HQ AFRC/DPTF. *NOTE:* According to AFMAN 36-8001, ARTs will attend subject survival training in civilian status. Subject training is requested via DD Form 1556, **Request, Authorization, Agreement, Certification of Training and Reimbursement**, and forwarded to the servicing CCPO.

**8. Administrative Procedures.** Certain provisions of this instruction are subject to NATO Standardization Agreement (STANAG) 2074. Air Force units can obtain the current STANAG 2074 from the Standardization Documents Order Desk, Philadelphia PA 19111-5094. Make changes or deviations only after coordinating with HQ USAF/XOXX (ISO), as prescribed in AFMAN 63-901, *Air Force Participation in International Cooperative Research, Development, and Acquisition* (formerly AFRs 80-15, 80-21, 80-47, 80-48, and 80-55).

**9. (Added-AFRC)** The Reserve Wing OG/CC. Develops procedures to monitor accomplishment of required training for designated personnel according to this supplement. If he/she experiences difficulty in obtaining quotas for individuals within a reasonable period of time, but not later than 6 months before the expiration of the prescribed time period, forward a request for assistance to HQ AFRC/DOT/DPTF. The OG/CC must approve any rescheduling of existing established quotas.

BUSTER C. GLOSSON, Lt General, USAF  
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## Attachment 1

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND TERMS

*Abbreviations and Acronyms*

**ADC**—Aerospace Defense Command  
**AETC**—Air Education and Training Command  
**AFMPC**—Air Force Military Personnel Center  
**AFRES**—Air Force Reserves  
**AFSC**—Air Force Specialty Code  
**ANG**—Air National Guard  
**CoCT**—Code of Conduct Training  
**CoCCT**—Code of Conduct Continuation Training  
**CSSP**—Combined Services Support Program  
**DoD**—Department of Defense  
**DWEST**—Deep Water Environmental Survival Training  
**EA**—Executive Agent  
**MAJCOM**—Major Command  
**NAS**—Naval Air Station  
**NATO**—North Atlantic Treaty Organization  
**OPR**—Office of Primary Responsibility  
**PACAF**—Pacific Air Forces  
**PME**—Professional Military Education  
**SAF**—Secretary of the Air Force  
**SERE**—Survival, Evasion, Resistance, And Escape  
**STANAG**—NATO standardization Agreement  
**TAC**—Tactical Air Command  
**USAF**—US Air Force  
**USAFA**—US Air Force Academy  
**USAFSAM**—US Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine

*Terms*

**Assisted Evasion**—The process of avoiding capture aided by someone else. The assistors can be covert, clandestine, unconventional, or irregular forces; US or Allied Specialized Recovery Units; or sympathetic local people in enemy-occupied territory.

**Code of Conduct Training (CoCT)**—Training that prepares US military personnel to meet the obligations stated in the Code of Conduct and to return with honor from any combat, evasion, or captivity situation. Levels of CoCT are:

- Level A*--The minimum level of understanding for all members of the Armed Forces, attained by all personnel during entry-level training.
- Level B*--The minimum level of understanding needed by personnel who have a moderate risk of capture during peacetime or combat.
- Level C*--The minimum level of understanding needed by personnel who have a high risk of capture or are vulnerable to greater-than-average exploitation by a captor during peacetime or combat. Level C includes senior Air Force officials assigned to or visiting high threat areas.

**Code of Conduct Continuation Training**—Training designed to refresh, update, and augment information taught during formal Code of Conduct training.

**Combat Survival Training**—A form of Code of Conduct training that prepares military personnel to meet their obligations when they are involuntarily separated from friendly forces during combat or as prisoners of war. Same as survival, evasion, resistance, and escape training. DoD Directive 1300.7, enclosure 2, is the basis for this training.

**Peacetime**—A time when there is no armed conflict or, if armed conflict exists, the United States is not directly involved.

**Peacetime Detention Training**—A form of Code of Conduct training that prepares military personnel to meet their obligations as detainees of a foreign government. DoD Directive 1300.7, enclosure 3, is the basis for this training.

**Peacetime Hostage Training**—A form of Code of Conduct training that prepares military personnel to meet their obligations while being held hostage by terrorists. DoD Directive 1300.7, enclosure 3, is the basis for this training.

**US Air Force Formal Survival Training Program**—This program includes Code of Conduct training courses as well as additional training in areas such as post-egress procedures and specific environments.

**Attachment 2****DESCRIPTIONS OF US AIR FORCE FORMAL SURVIVAL TRAINING COURSES****A2.1. HQ JSSA Courses:**

- Course S-V82-A, Special Survival Training, Tyndall AFB, FL. Training supports the Defense Support Program.
- Course S-V83-A, Special Survival Training, Fairchild AFB, WA. Special training directed by HQ USAF.
- Course S-V91-A, DoD High Risk Survival Training, Fairchild AFB, WA. Special training directed by HQ JSSA.
- Course S-V93-A, DoD Hostage Survival Training, Fairchild AFB, WA. Special training directed by HQ JSSA.

**A2.2. HQ AETC Courses:**

- Course S-V80-A, Combat Survival Training, Fairchild AFB, WA. Trains aircrew members and other designated personnel in post-egress parachute descent procedures and in the principles, procedures, techniques, and equipment essential to maintaining life and honor, and returning regardless of conditions.
- Course S-V81-A, Survival Training Instructor, Fairchild AFB, WA. Trains selected airmen for Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) 1T031.
- Course S-V84-A, Underwater Egress Training, conducted at various Naval training locations. Trains helicopter aircrew members and other designated personnel in the principles, procedures, techniques, and equipment that improve their ability to survive a helicopter ditching.
- Course S-V86-A, Water Survival Training, Parachuting, Tyndall AFB, FL. Trains aircrew members and other designated personnel in the principles, procedures, techniques, and equipment that improve their ability to survive and be recovered after an over-water ejection, bailout, or ditching.
- Course S-V87-A, Arctic Survival Training, Eielson AFB, AL. Trains aircrew members and other designated personnel in the principles, procedures, techniques, and equipment that improve their ability to survive and be recovered in areas of the world with an Arctic climate.
- Course S-V90-A, Water Survival Training, Nonparachuting, Fairchild AFB, WA. Trains aircrew members who do not carry parachutes and other designated personnel in the principles, procedures, techniques, and equipment that improve their ability to survive and be recovered from water.

**A2.3. USAFA Basic Combat Survival Training, Course MT-220, USAFA, CO.** Trains cadets in the principles, procedures, techniques, and equipment essential to maintain life and honor, to return regardless of conditions, and to improve their ability to survive and be recovered from water.

**A2.4. USAFSAM Survival Training Program, Brooks AFB, TX.** Trains medical aircrew members in the principles, procedures, techniques, and equipment that improve their ability to survive and be recovered and enables them to care for their patients on land, in water, or in captivity.